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# South and East Asia Report

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## CPI-M LEADER TALKS TO PRESS ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 29 Jun 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPI(M), which concluded its five-day meeting in Calcutta on Sunday, made it clear that the party had never supported the Taimur Government in Assam and had not been committed to propping it up, according to Mr E. M. S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the CPI(M).

He said, however, that the CPI(M) had refused to join some of the parties which supported the separatist agitation in Assam to bring down the Taimur Government by a no-confidence motion. At the very first session of the Assam Assembly, the CPI(M) had brought a cut motion to stop the passage of the Appropriation Bill. No democratic party could support the unconstitutional measures adopted by the Taimur Government, he added.

Explaining the Central Committee's resolutions to the Press, Mr Namboodiripad said the Committee had expressed the fear that the U.S. decision to supply ultra-modern weapons, including F-16 fighter-bombers to Pakistan posed a danger to the security of India. It noted that some Opposition parties, the Bharatiya Janata Party in particular, not only failed to see this danger to the security of the country, but were giving alibis for Pakistan and its American "benefactors."

The committee in a communique released after the meeting said that the support given by these Opposition parties to the Assam agitation and the anti-reservation movement in Gujarat showed that the parties were ready to sacrifice the wider and long-term interests of the nation for partisan purposes. It urged all "patriotic parties" to disassociate themselves from the opportunist stand of some of these Opposition parties.

Mr Namboodiripad said Israel had used F-16 planes to destroy the Iraqi nuclear reactor being built near Baghdad. Pakistan might use them to attack Indian nuclear installations, such as the one at Tarapur. The committee felt that the various moves of "imperialist countries had brought the danger of war to the sub-committee.

Asked to comment on the supply of arms by China to Pakistan, Mr Namboodiripad said that one should differentiate between the supply of ultra-modern weapons by the USA and the supply of small arms by China to Pakistan. What was of immediate

relevance was the supply of F-16 planes by the USA to Pakistan. Besides, this was not the right time to criticize China when efforts were being made by India to normalize its relations with that country. The Central Committee welcomed the visit of the Chinese Foreign Minister and hoped that it would pave the way for a gradual solution of all outstanding problems between the two countries.

The committee felt that while the country was facing this external danger, the Congress (I) Government's failure to tackle the economic situation had led to inflation, rising prices, closure of factories and mounting unemployment. There was a general collapse of law and order and of administration in the Congress (I)-ruled States. In many States, the links between the bureaucracy and the Congress (I) politician on the one hand and anti-social elements on the other had been noticed. It added:

Faced with the rising discontent of the masses, the Congress (I) was pursuing its objective of establishing a one-party dictatorship. The Judiciary was being attacked and humiliated and the directives of the Supreme Court were being flouted. The Congress (I) was pursuing its drive to impose a presidential form of Government, which meant not only one-party dictatorship but "personal dictatorship". The party had not hesitated to join hands with organizations such as the RSS, Shiv Sena, Anand Marg, Tripora Ujwal Juba Samiti and the Naxalites to achieve its end.

Though the Congress (I)'s attempt to create public opinion in favour of a presidential form of Government had failed, the danger persisted and might increase because of lack of active opposition on the part of the people.

The committee noted that a number of Opposition parties were in disarray and had failed to present a common front in the recently-held by-elections in which they had lost all seats to the Congress (I). Many leaders of the Congress (I) were now joining the Congress (I). The situation demanded that these parties start a process of re-thinking and organize broad resistance to the Congress (I). The CPI(M) was ready to work for such a movement on the basis of specific issues.

Asked if the CPI(M) would take the initiative to accommodate the Congress (I) in the Left and democratic movement in West Bengal, Mr Nambudiripad said that in the past the party had had no hesitation in welcoming people like Mr Ajoy Mukherjee and Mr P. C. Sen, but the situation was different now. There was no indication that the Congress (I) in West Bengal had given up its anti-Left Front stand. He hoped the Congress (I) would change its stand.

Mr Nambudiripad refused to discuss the organizational matters of the CPI(M) with reporters. He said the Central Committee had decided to hold the party's 11th Congress in Andhra Pradesh by the end of January 1982. The party, he said, had grown in most places in the country, including the Hindi Belt in north India.

## LEADERS' ACTIONS BELIE STATED ADHERENCE TO ISLAMIC LAW

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu 25 May 81 pp 36, 37

[Article by Belal from Faisal Abad: "What the Society Needs Is Revolution, Not Reform; Claims Are of Adherence to Islam But Actions Are Contrary to It"]

[Text] Honorable readers! We begin this column under the heading of disobedience of law and order. Everybody in Pakistan regards law as a fundamental right. Violation of law is a trivial matter for everyone. You might know of an example of the law being taken into one's own hands. Everyone, from Pakistan's politicians to ordinary people, claims to rule the law. When the occasion arises to abide by the law, however, one instantly ignores it and acts on his own. Last week marked visits from ministers--not one but three at once.

The shortcomings of our leaders have produced in our society evils that are poisonous for it. Responsibility for the current low morale of society rests with the leaders alone. How can a nation be expected to unite when contradiction exists in the lives of the nation's leaders? By the way, let me tell you an incident that is interesting, provides a lesson and sets an example for the leaders. Once Sayyed Maudoodi was travelling somewhere in Lahore. At a certain place in a square, the traffic light signaled "stop." Maulana instructed the driver to stop the car. Viewing the situation, a friend sitting beside Maulana suggested that as they were in a hurry and the road was clear, there would be no harm in crossing the road in spite of the red light. Maulana remarked, "No, this in fact is the main cause of evils. We cannot persuade others to act on what we do not practice ourselves." Apparently, this is an ordinary incident but it portrays a harmony between the internal and external life of a leader. Although a long period has elapsed since the establishment of Pakistan, we are still at the same point where we were before. We have still not been able to adopt a clear-cut structure for ourselves. Every now and then new systems are tried. According to a Persian proverb, "Every newcomer erected a new building."

The country is not yet ready to endure further experiments. The essential need is for the national leaders to abandon selfishness and the politics of chauvinism and establish decency of character. Instead of involving the nation in loud and lofty claims and slogans, it should be rightly guided. It is the duty of the nation to make a serious investigation of all leaders who rule over them deceitfully. Let me add in conclusion that our present society is not in need of reform but in demand of revolution. This revolution will take place when the nation is fully determined to struggle for it. This will clearly be an Islamic revolution.



On 10, 11, 12 and 13 May, the Islamic Student Association celebrated its introductory campaign at the University of Agriculture. The program included speeches on Afghanistan's struggle for freedom and its bloody stories, unique examples of Koran and Hadith and an elaborate exhibition of Islamic history and literature. The opening ceremony of this magnificent exhibition was performed 11 May at 10:30 am opposite Iqbal Auditorium by the head of the development authority of Faisal Abad, Brig (Retd) Sadullah Khan. Accompanying him were the vice chancellor of the University of Agriculture, Dr Ghulam Rasul Chaudhri; the registrar, Riaz-ur-Rahman; the Treasurer, Arshad Chaudhri; the project director, Chaudhri Muhammad Sharif and the provost, Dr Abdur-Rahman. After the opening ceremony, the guest of honor saw pictures of the exhibition and also visited the book stall. The guest of honor and the vice chancellor addressed a huge gathering of students and teachers. The vice chancellor remarked that the exhibition was really worth seeing and that he admired the enthusiasm displayed by the students. Brig (Retd) Sadullah Khan said that sadly enough the nation was currently sleeping with negligence while the enemy was actively marching forward. The geographic boundaries of Pakistan are in extreme danger. This danger can only be curtailed when there is complete national unity and oneness and a desire to sacrifice for each other. History bears witness that nations have been trying their level best to dominate each other. Any nation with superior ideology finally wins the worldly race. Nations have always been moving from country to country to conquer them, but they have never forgiven each other. I am positive that if the Russian Army gains entry into Pakistan, it will never quit. Instead, its successors will become the inhabitants of this country. The stories of Bukhara and Samarkand are proof of the Russian oppressions over humanity. It is extremely essential at this point to unite the entire nation. Weapons cannot repel the attack of other countries; only faith and its practice can. War tactics continue to change in accordance with circumstances, but in reality, it is devotion that is tested at the battlefield. Islam teaches solidarity and tolerance, without which we can never unite. What Brig Sadullah Khan meant to say was that he was pleased with the youths for organizing the exhibition, but that nevertheless it is essential to instill a feeling of patriotism in the entire nation, building a solid wall with it. The nation should be well-trained to repel foreign aggression. The exhibition lasted for 4 days. The citizens of Faisal Abad liked the exhibition and admired the enthusiasm of the students. There were speeches on struggle for the freedom of Afghanistan. These speeches were made by the Hezbe-Islami party and were addressed to the Jamiyat group.

The bloody stories of Al-Badr and Al-Shams in East Pakistan were inscribed on the charts along with the clippings from foreign newspapers. The organizer of the Jamiyat Islami students of the University of Agriculture, Shahid Aslam, in a meeting with us, disclosed that the object of this introductory campaign was to convey the message of Jamiyat to the students. He said that during those 4 days they contacted each and every university student, conveying the message of Islam to them so that their student brothers would be conscious of their duties. During the present critical crisis in Pakistan, responsibility for guiding the nation rests with the youths and they should create an atmosphere of unity and oneness. According to Shahid Aslam, most of the students reacted positively to this campaign and assured the Jamiyat of their full cooperation. He regretted to say that Pakistan is still not enlightened with its ideology. The structure of Pakistan

is still based on those cheap and inferior principles that were practiced prior to independence. The nation has still not taken a step forward towards its real goal. In our educational institutions, on one hand, an inferior system of education produces evil results, and on the other hand, ambiguous policies of the leaders create a condition of uncertainty and despair. The commemoration of non-Islamic programs, the monopoly of nonreligious and communist teachers in educational institutions are all indications of a dim future. I urge the government and its head, at this critical juncture, to underline the oneness of ideology in the nation. Only individuals who are capable and practice the good teachings they exhort should be entrusted with the responsibilities of office. Special attention should be paid to the present condition of educational institutions and all programs that directly undermine the very Islamic foundation of Pakistan should be banned. If the ideology of oneness is annihilated, no worldly power can save Pakistan from destruction.

On 5 May, on the grounds of the University of Agriculture, a conference on the Holy Prophet's birthday was held. This program was organized by the Islamic Students Association. Giant posters donated by the Coca Cola Company announced the arrival of the Minister for Information, Raja Zafarul Haq, as the guest of honor. Unfortunately, he never arrived; instead he sent his personal message to the conference. The majority of the participants at the birthday conference was from the surrounding areas of Faisal Abad city. In keeping with tradition, they participated as urban groups. A number of university students attended this function, but due to a lengthy program, only a few stayed on, and thus the program concluded late at night because of rain and storm. The conference was presided over by the vice chancellor of the University of Agriculture, Dr Ghulam Rasul Chaudhri; Pir Karum Shah, judge of the central Islamic law court, and Mufti Muhammad Husain Naeemi, member of the Islamic Ideology Council, were the guests of honor. Some of the distinguished speakers were Prof Tahir Rasul Qari, Haji Hanif Tayyab and Allama Usman Ahmad Nuri. The speakers emphasized that Islamic law should be instantaneously reinstated. Allama Usman Ahmad Nuri spoke in English, the others, in Urdu. Mufti Mahmud Husain Naeemi enquired as to why the government does not enforce Islamic law in the country. Whose are the hands blocking its way? Mufti Naeemi's tone was forceful and excellent. He asked why promises are made for the gradual enforcement of Islamic law, when at one end claims are made of adherence to Islam while at the other end actions are contrary to it. Islam will never flourish in this contradictory situation. The force of Mufti Naeemi's speech was interrupted by the vice chancellor, who prevented him from criticizing the present government. He pointed out that the program was being conducted under the chairmanship of a government official in a government institution and talking against it was prohibited there. So Mufti Naeemi had to depart. In any case, Mufti Naeemi's speech was quite forceful. Prof Tahir Rasul Qadri's speech was the lengthiest. He spoke on the Holy Prophet's life and said that salvation can only be attained by practicing the Holy Prophet's example. Pir Karum Shah also stressed in his speech the need for the promulgation of Islamic law. He said that the nation can be persuaded to practice this law only through deep sentiments of love for the Holy Prophet.

# BHOPALI EXPELLED FROM JUP

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Asaf Sheikh]

[Text] LAHORE, July 1: The General Council of the defunct Jamiatul Ulama-e-Pakistan, which met here today, under Party President Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, took important decisions and passed a number of resolutions.

The Council expelled Zahurul Hasan Bhopali, from the party for working against its interests and confirmed as well the expulsion of Syed Ahmad Younis and Dost Muhammad.

The Council also authenticated the April 1 agreement between PML-Fazal group and JUP and authorised Maulana Noorani to take a decision on the Sind Jamiat issue.

The Council through a resolution called for renunciation of political activities, specially for the parties having firm belief in the ideology of Pakistan and for those who got themselves registered according to law.

The resolution said that unpatriotic elements were busy playing their game underground and were waiting for an appropriate time to hit out at the very basis of the State. It said that the JUP entered into alliance with the PML to pave way for the restoration

of a democratic process in the country. It called upon the government to take into confidence all patriotic parties and draw a line of action in this regard.

Through another resolution, the Council called for having friendly relations with all the neighbouring countries. It said every country had the right to safeguard its frontiers, specially in a situation where a neighbouring country was acquiring large number of arms. It said that the Kashmir issue was the cause of tension between India and Pakistan but it regretted that there was no mention of this

issue in the joint communique issued at the end of Indian Foreign Minister's recent visit to Pakistan. It said another cause of tension was the large-scale massacre of Muslims in India which must be stopped immediately.

The General Council through yet another resolution expressed concern over the propaganda campaign launched by the subordinate organisation of a defunct political party. It said that this organisation was indulging in subversive activities in the educational institutions leading to clashes at some places. The resolution called upon the government to take notice of such activities immediately.

## NO ROOM FOR JAMAAT IN PML-JUP ALLIANCE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 7 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] LAHORE, June 30: Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, the President, defunct Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan, has totally ruled out any possibility of inviting Jamaat-e-Islami to join the two-party alliance of JUP and PML.

Talking to newsmen on his arrival here today from Karachi he said as a matter of policy JUP was ready to extend its co-operation to any rightist party that believed in the ideology of Pakistan and enforcement of Nizam-e-Mustafa in the country "except the Jamaat-e-Islami, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) and the defunct Pakistan People's Party."

Replying to a question he said without the prior permission of JUP no party could be given a place

in the two-party alliance as this condition was approved by both the partners in an agreement.

Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani stressed the need for affording a chance to the rightist and patriotic parties of free activity otherwise the leftist and the underground parties would be able to create problems. He regretted that there was "one way traffic" in the country and a rift amongst the workers of the rightist parties was being created deliberately. The problem would also be discussed in the general council meeting of his party being held tomorrow, he added.

He said a line of action would be chalked out in the meeting to be held tomorrow and the defunct Pakistan Muslim League would be consulted before reaching a

decision in this regard.

Replying to a question he said the membership of two JUP workers, one member of the Central Committee and the other a member of the Provincial General Council of Sind, had been terminated as they broke the party discipline.

To another question he replied if President Ziaul Haq wanted "to meet us we are ready to call on him". Whether it was JUP or PML leadership who meets the President they would present their report in a joint meeting, he added.

Meanwhile, former Senator and leader of defunct Jeerway Pakistan Party, Mr. Nabi Bux Zehri, has made a fervent appeal for re-unification of all factions of the Muslim League.

Talking informally to newsmen at his residence in Karachi today Mr. Zehri said he himself had made efforts in this direction. He described his efforts as 75 per cent successful.

The success of his mission he said was evident from the fact that leaders of rival factions of Muslim League had stopped issuing hostile statements against each other.

To a question he said he did not undertake the mission on instruction from any one. He has done this job on his own, he added.

He said all like-minded parties could also forge unity among themselves in the greater interest of the country.—PPI



**RIGHTIST ALLIANCE CHANCES SAID TO BE BLEAK**

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 3 Jul 61 p 1

[Article by Ashraf Hashmi]

[Text] Islamabad, July 2: Latest efforts for bringing the different factions of the Muslim League have made no headway and, according to latest reports, these efforts have now been abandoned.

According to knowledgeable quarters, the series of meetings between various Muslim League leaders held in Lahore recently as a result of reconciliatory moves, initiated by some old Leaguers, like Mian Mumtaz Daultana also, could not achieve a consensus. These quarters said that although all the leaders from Pagara, Kh. Khairuddin and Qayyum Muslim Leagues had expressed full agreement in principle for the unity of their party, their perception of the prevailing political situation in the country remained divergent.

While the Pagara and Qayyum groups had no significant differences in their approach, the main hurdle was the Khairuddin Group which had joined hands with MRD a component of leftists. The leader of this group being opposed to their disassociation from the MRD insisted that a united Muslim League, as a result of the merger of all the groups, should remain an active component of MRD—a position which was entirely unacceptable to the Pagara and Qayyum Groups, and the JUP which had already formed an alliance with the Pagara Muslim League.

According to these quarters showing clear signs of frustration on the failure of the move for bringing unity amongst the Muslim League now see no future for any broadbased rightist alliance as an effective parallel to the MRD. They also pointed out the latest position taken by JUP in relation to Jamaat e-Islami's prospective association with it in its alliance with the Pagara Muslim League. The strong manner in which Maulana Shah Ahmad Norrani has reacted to this proposal has made it impossible for the Jamaat to join the alliance. This had resulted in a further split amongst the rightist parties.

In the present circumstances when a split in the Muslim League remains intact, the JUP and Jamaat e-Islami, also not ready to strike deal besides JUP now virtually divided into two opposing Groups, the chances of forging a rightist alliance in the near future were bleak if not impossible, these quarters believed.

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# REUNIFICATION OF PAGARO, KHAIKRUDDIN GROUPS RULED OUT

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Shaikh Liaquat Hussain, Vice-President of the defunct Pakistan Muslim League (Pagaro group) yesterday ruled out the possibility of the reunification of the PML on the terms of Khawaja Khairuddin who wants to remain associated with the so-called MML.

In a statement Shaikh Liaquat said the Muslim League had always been keen to safeguard the ideology and integrity of the country. He further said there is no question of PML's joining the MML.

He, however, said all leaders of Pagaro's Muslim League had sincere desire to bring about unity in the Muslim League which created the separate homeland for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

Continuing, he said any other leader who desires the reunification of PML factors should take practical steps in this regard.

Shaikh Liaquat Hussain claimed that the PML (Chatta group) does not exist at all after Mr Mohammed Hussain Chatta himself joined the Muslim League headed by Pir Sahib of Pagaro. Moreover other prominent Chatta group leaders like Chaudhry Zahoor Hah, Khawaja Mohammad Saeed, Mian Zahid Sarwar and Mr Fida Mohammad Khan have also joined Pagaro's PML.

Similarly, he added, prominent leaders of PML Qayyum group including Mr Yousuf Khattak and Mr Ismatul Rehman have joined our party.

Besides two very important Muslim League leaders and veteran politicians — Mian Mumtaz Daultana and Sardar Shaukat Hayat have already extended full support to Pagaro's Muslim League.

SUBSTANTIAL QASIM-PAGARA TALKS REPORTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Minhaj Barna]

[Text] KARACHI, July 6: The efforts to achieve what has been described as "political consensus for return to a democratic set-up in the overall national interest" are understood to have made some headway as a result of talks Pir of Pagara had yesterday with Malik Qasim in Lahore.

Pir Sahab, who was in Rawalpindi, rushed to Lahore yesterday to meet the leader of one of the three Muslim Leagues, namely, Malik Qasim, recently released from detention, and now convalescing in Mayo Hospital.

Pir Sahab, later flew back to Karachi in the evening after having detailed exchange of views with Malik Qasim on plans to hold a series of discussions with Khawaja Khairuddin, the Chief of the Defunct Qasim Group Muslim League, and Chief of the defunct JUP, Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani.

Khawaja Khairuddin, who will be meeting Noorani Mian himself tomorrow morning, told The Muslim that his party was not against joining a grand alliance

for expeditious return to democracy aimed at protecting the vital national interests.

What transpired in Pagara-Qasim talks is not known but according to knowledgeable sources Malik Qasim asked the Pir Sahab to join the MRP which in itself, in his words, was a broad-based alliance and represented "the national consensus."

Regarding the proposal for merger of the three factions of the Muslim League, Malik Qasim was reported to have told Pir Sahab that he would welcome the idea provided the former was prepared to make a public commitment to certain basic principles and promised not to deviate from the same.

Political circles have been attaching significance to Pir Pagara's hectic efforts to arrive at a national political consensus. Particularly, the latest rounds of talks between the two leaders of the ML-JUP alliance and the two leaders of the rival Muslim League factions, who also happen to be in the MRP, are being given considerable importance.

The outcome of these parleys is not certain but the fact that such talks now clearly tend to cross the dogmatic and factional barriers are taking place may lead to a breakthrough in the otherwise apparently paralysing political stalemate.

# SECURITY MEASURES TIGHTENED AT NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] ISLAMABAD, July 2: Security measures around nuclear installations have been tightened following Israeli threat and Pakistan was fully capable of defending any direct or indirect attack, Dr. Munir Ahmad Khan, Chairman, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, said here today.

Talking informally to newsmen after the concluding session of the Sixth International Summer College, the PAEC Chairman said though Pakistan was out of reach of an air attack like the one the Israeli bombers conducted on Iraqi nuclear plants, but we could not however, rule out the possibility of other kinds of subversive activities and sabotage attempts on Pakistani nuclear project keeping in view the present international political situation.

Dr. Munir said on the directive of President Ziaul Haq, foolproof security measures have been taken to protect our nuclear installations and any outside attack would be thwarted successfully. Replying a question in reference with the threat given by the chief of Israeli Secret Service to continue air attacks on the nuclear projects, he said imperialism and particularly Zionist forces can out in any war with Muslim States.

The Chairman PAEC, also stressed upon the need of reducing dependence on foreign aid and imports in respect of energy needs and said a comprehensive energy plan rang-

ing for a period of at least 20 years was needed to meet today world's challenges.

He said top priority in this connection, would be given to the maximum exploitation of country's own resources.

He also regretted the slow pace of oil exploration and said it was most unsatisfactory and did not worth beating drums. We can make it 10 times faster within our limited existing resources and we must do it otherwise the growth would come to stall and it would carry with social and political repercussions which would be evident after one or two decades, he warned.

He admitted the fact that the Karachi Nuclear Power Project (KANUPP) was working below its optimum capacity, but however, assured the newsmen that its production would be brought in line with its target gradually. He also described a lot of factors hampering the development of Pakistan's nuclear programme including the fact that the countries which give technical assistance always try to sell surplus or outdated equipment. And we have to accept all at it because we have nothing to return, he added.

Earlier addressing the concluding session of the Summer College, Dr. Munir appealed to the policy-makers that instead of expecting miracles from a handful of scien-

tists, they should be provided full-scale resources, tools and sufficient manpower. He said a few years back nobody in our country was ready to believe that energy was an issue. But now the shoe has started pinching and it is not unexpected. Only we were ill-prepared to meet this great challenge. Against a mere 6 per cent of some 5 years back, we are now spending 60 per cent of our foreign exchange on oil imports and if the circumstances remain the same we would be spending the whole of it on oil within the next decade.

To meet this challenge, we should exploit all available energy technologies at our disposal, he said and added that we should not expect a handout of technology from the advanced countries. Transfer of technology, at present, is being politicised and with the passage of time it would become still harder. So the only solution to combat this situation is to work harder, acquire modern research and develop laboratory and devise a clear cut science policy. We need a complete change in the infrastructure on long-term basis, he added.

The Chairman PAEC said we can not attach great expectations to the soft technologies like solar energy. We have been working at nuclear system for the last 30 years and we have to continue it till we strike success.

## LAST OF REFUGEES SAID REHABILITATED IN BALUCHISTAN

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 3 Jul 81 p 10

[Text]

QUETTA, July 2: The gigantic and uphill task to rehabilitate persons uprooted during the disturbed conditions under the previous regime was successfully completed today with the final distribution of the cash assistance to the affectees at a Tribal Jirga held at Kohlu Agency, about 300 miles from here.

The Governor of Baluchistan, Lt-Gen. Rahimuddin Khan, distributed the assistance among some of the affectees who expressed their gratitude to the present government for taking keen interest in their rehabilitation which has reinfused in them a sense of participation in the development of the province.

The Tribal Jirga was attended by the waderas, influentials, tribal leaders and chairman and members of various local body tiers who were traditional beards and flowing white turbans, their faces showed impressions of thankfulness and gratitude for the government which has not only rehabilitated them but put them back on sound economic footing enabling them to earn their livelihood with respect and honour.

**CASH ASSISTANCE :**

The Government has so far provided cash assistance of over Rs. 4 crore among 6486 persons who had genuinely suffered

during the 1973-77 extra-ordinary conditions under the previous regime. A total of 10,600 applications were received by the government from all over the province. After thorough scrutiny and verification 6486 applications were accepted as genuine and were given compensation in cash to rehabilitate them. The verification and identification of the genuine affectees was carried out by the chairmen district councils, the notables, and influentials of the concerned areas.

Addressing the Tribal Jirga the Baluchistan Governor, Lt-Gen. Rahimuddin Khan, cautioned the people to be aware of those elements who do not want the backward areas to be developed because of their peculiar interests. Such elements must be exposed and countered by the people of the area so that they do not succeed in their nefarious designs to keep the areas backward.

He, however, assured that the government was quite capable to nip their activities in bud but wanted that the people of the area should themselves curb such activities and also pinpoint such elements to the government to take them to task.

**PACKAGE DEAL**

Lt-Gen. Rahimuddin Khan said that the recently concluded Pak-US agreement of economic assistance and arms pur-

chases will in no way affect the non-aligned status of Pakistan or our relations with the Islamic world. Pakistan would not allow its soil to be used against any country.

The Governor declared that the best and most successful defence of our territories lies in the defence of the ideological frontiers, which the present government under the leadership of President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, was endeavouring to establish a true Islamic society.

He asked the people to extend full support and cooperation to the government in wiping out the centuries-old poverty, illiteracy and disease and should make joint efforts to ensure a prosperous future for the posterity to come.

The Governor expressed his satisfaction that the promise made by President Zia-ul-Haq to rehabilitate the affectees has been completed within one year and the first function in this connection was held at Kohlu Agency in August last year to distribute cash assistance to the affectees. He also felt satisfied that today's function marked the end of the year-long effort to pay financial assistance to those who had suffered losses in men and material. Cheques of over rupees four lacs were given to the affectees in today's Tribal Jirga. —APP.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BALUCHISTAN BUDGET GIVEN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] QUETTA, June 30 The following are the highlights of the Baluchistan Budget for the fiscal year 1981-82.

100 new primary schools would be opened.

15 primary schools will be upgraded to middle standard.

4 middle schools will be upgraded to high standard.

233 posts of Muallimul Quran have been created.

1674 allowance posts of Muallimul Quran have been allowed.

200 allowance posts for lady teachers in Mohalla schools have been admitted.

22 posts of lecturers and demonstrators, mainly in science subjects, have been allowed.

Six posts of subject specialists in Grade-18 to organize training programme for in service teachers have been sanctioned.

Special allowance for science teachers in middle and high schools is being provided.

20 Basic Health Units will be taken over for normal operation on completion of buildings through the development budget.

Two new dispensaries for the interior of Khuzdar and Lehn could be established.

Four leprosy centres will be opened at Khuzdar, Beti, Panigoor and Mashkel.

20 new posts of senior and junior house jobs are being allowed to accommodate graduates from Bolan Medical College.

In the Irrigation Sector, 32 water supply schemes will be financed for operation and

maintenance raising the total water supply schemes being financed through the revenue budget to 113.

In the livestock sector, 12 new veterinary hospitals are proposed to be established. As many as additional platoons for Baluchistan Reserve Police are being created along with police ranges at Sibi and Khuzdar.

An increase of Rs. 10,096 million has been allowed in the agriculture sector for improvement of five government farms and other essential activities.

In addition to grant in aid of Rs. 8 million from the Federal Government, an amount of Rs. 2,283 million will be provided to the local councils by the Government of Baluchistan.

An amount of Rs. 164,718 million is being budgeted for subsidy on account of wheat and sugar to be supplied to consumers in the province. - APP



## ANALYSIS OF 1981-1982 BUDGET GIVEN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Jawaid Bokhari]

**[Text]** THE budget for 1981-82 has initiated the process for de-regulation of an over regulated economy. It is expected to stimulate investment by facilitating accumulation of private capital. It has also prepared the groundwork for fresh external economic assistance.

The reduction in income-tax surcharge from 10 to 5 per cent, the increase in initial depreciation from 25 to 40 per cent, the relief in sales tax and rationalisation of customs duties will increase the availability of funds in the hands of entrepreneurs.

On the other hand, the public sector growth in the field of industry has been restricted through scarce resource allocation, making it largely depend on self-financing.

Thus, the budget anticipates a larger role for the private sector in the economic development of the country.

The restructuring of the tax system initiated in the budget will make it more responsive to the level of economic activities and the need for frequent changes in tax rates will be minimised. Substantial reforms will follow in the next couple of years. The changes introduced from next fiscal year are designed to minimise discretion and assessment disputes and reduce malpractices. A number of items imported by public sector organisations have now been shifted to private trade.

The budget however does not reflect an integrated plan of action based on well co-ordinated efforts to attain a balanced economic growth. Perhaps, this is partially due to the fact that the three-year investment programme has yet to be finalised and unfolded before the public.

There are gaps which can be observed in what would be termed as co-ordinated efforts. The allocation for the agriculture, water and rural development has been raised from existing 19 to 21 per cent of the ADP for the next year. The need for development of agriculture, which constitutes the foundation of our national economy, cannot be over stressed. But the sharp drop in the allocation for industry, from 16 per cent in the current year to 10 per cent of the ADP for 1981-82, is not understandable.

The growth of industry and agriculture are deeply linked together. Agriculture provides raw materials like cotton and sugarcane for the industry and the rural areas serve as an important market for the domestic industries. The producers goods industry needs to be developed to mechanise and modernise farming operations, without which agricultural production would be dependant on vagaries of climate. Favourable

weather is as much responsible for increase in wheat, cotton, sugarcane crops for the past three to four years as official efforts to boost farm output.

With two fertiliser plants going into production in early 1982, the country would have the capacity to meet 66 per cent of the domestic demand at the current rate of consumption which is the lowest in the world.

Another plant in the private sector will be expanded by 1983-84 but domestic production would still be insufficient to meet the national requirements. Unless more fertiliser plants are set up, we shall continue to rely on heavy imports even at the current low level of consumption.

Similarly, the mechanisation of agriculture is proposed to be stepped up through increased imports of tractors specially in

CKD conditions through a variety of fiscal incentives. Customs duty on tractor spare parts for assemblers/manufacturers have also been reduced.

There is however need to accord priority to the manufacture of two to three standard brand of tractors and agricultural implements so as to speed up the mechanisation of agriculture. Two units sanctioned in the public sector are still awaiting implementation.

Speedy mechanisation of agriculture is not possible without a fully developed producers goods industry meeting the needs for tractors, agricultural implements and pesticides and insecticides.

No doubt rapid mechanisation would release farm hands that must move from the rural to the urban areas or to alien lands in search of jobs. Overcrowded cities like Karachi are therefore faced with overcrowding transport, water and power shortage and problems.

To regulate the movement of rural labour to big cities at the required level, a network of small and cottage industries throughout the length and breadth of the country specially in rural areas should be set up on a priority basis. Agro-firms could also be set up so as to provide marketing centres for farm products and repair workshops for tractors and agricultural implements.

The structural transformation in the economic pattern is taking place despite the fact that official policies accord very low priority to the development of the small and cottage industry.

Small industries contribute 30 per cent of the value added in the manufacturing sector as a whole and 18 per cent of the total export earnings. Labour intensive, in nature, small industries are capable of absorbing the farm hand

released from agriculture, in a free market economy, it is the only vehicle for a broad-based economic growth and an important instrument for political stability.

Besides, the growth in small industrial sector has been established at over 7 per cent over the past several years and its role in export is constantly growing. It is not over-sensitive to adverse investment climate.

Our development strategy should foster producer goods industry that helps mechanisation of agriculture. Small industry should be promoted on a priority basis to absorb surplus labour released from speedy mechanisation of agriculture. And agro-based industry should be set up to absorb the agricultural raw materials.

The country has the capacity to fabricate 70 per cent of the domestic requirements of plants and machinery. It would be fully utilised for manufacture of machinery, plant or their components for setting up fertiliser, tractor and agricultural implements.

An accelerated economic growth based on commodity producing sectors can only be achieved when agriculture and industry support each other.

Undue stress on the one to the exclusion of the other tantamounts to putting superficial efforts which would not help achieve our goals.

The new budget anticipates a resource deficit of Rs. 11.05 billion. The next year's non-development expenditure would increase by Rs. 5.12 billion compared to revised estimate for 1980-81 mainly on account of defence, debt servicing and Afghan refugees.

The non-development expenditure has increased by 16.1 per cent over the revised estimate for 1980-81 whereas development expenditure has been enhanced by 11.9 per cent.

The current expenditure, estimated at Rs. 36,943 million accounts for 55.5 per cent of the total budget. An enhanced defence capability has to be reinforced by economic strength. A stronger economy can bear a greater defence burden and economic prosperity helps cement national unity. Defence production can also help reduce current expenditure.

The problem of increasing debt servicing and consequent sharp decline in the net flow of external assistance can only be resolved by raising domestic rate of savings and investment.

No doubt the budgetary policies would prepare grounds for fresh

external assistance, whose net worth is also eroded by international inflation, the rate of savings are unlikely to pick up. No serious effort has been made in the budget for raising domestic savings. Compulsory savings in the form of taxes, will increase by Rs. 5 crore only. Interest rates on saving schemes like the Defence Saving

Certificate and the Khas Deposit scheme have been raised, but without any significant effect.

The rate of savings cannot be enhanced without combating the galloping inflation currently estimated at 13 to 14 per cent. Inflation is eroding the value of our currency and making investment even on securities with fixed returns unattractive.

The Bank deposits are also growing at slower pace for the past three to four years.

On the other hand, the corporate sector, far from being healthy, has taken unfavourably the increase in the interest rates on Defence Savings Certificate and the Khas Deposits. It fears that the average return on equities quoted on the stock exchanges cannot compete with the saving schemes.

Investment in equities always carries a risk which have now enhanced because of galloping inflation and uncertainties surrounding the general economic climate.

Inflation has been officially attributed to mainly "cost push pressures of rising import prices and the demand pull force of home resuitances". "With the import price index rising by 30 per cent, an inflationary outcome was inescapable," officials conclude.

With dependence on increasing quantum of economic assistance and further liberalised imports to feed the import based industrial complex, the question of fighting inflation through reduced imports does not arise.

The budget does not offer any effective scheme of things to channelise the home remittances into productive pursuits.

Deficit financing, brought down to Rs. 3,587 million in July-March 1980-81 compared to Rs. 3,860 million during the corresponding period of the previous year, will go up to Rs. 5,444 million in the next fiscal year. It will account for less than 2 per cent of the GDP compared to the existing rate of 1.6 per cent.

The gradual withdrawal of subsidy has made its own contribution towards rise in the prices.

Normally, it is expected that increases in production would help stabilise prices and reduce tax bur-

den. The new budget does provide some tax relief but raises the prices of sugar and wheat despite rise in the output of the two commodities.

The rationalisation of customs duties, with tax related to value, and higher taxes on non-essential items and lower taxes on essential items, coupled with reduction in sales tax may no doubt help hold the price line of the affected products. The benefits of these concessions would not be passed on the consumers because of the tendency on the part of the industrialists and traders to pocket such benefits.

Besides, the budget has also provided relief to the fixed income group facing hardships due to inflation through increases in their salaries.

## AUSTERE STYLE OF HOSPITALITY AT U. S. CONSULATE NOTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 3 Jul 81 p 4

[From "Rambler's Diary" column: "New American Hospitality--At Your Own Expense"]

[Commentary by Sultan Ahmed]

[Text] ECONOMY is the big word now. The rich are seeking to economise their expenditure, and the poor are forced to do more of it.

Poor countries can always find a way out of their predicament, though the options may not always be pleasant. But the poor individual has too few options, and all of them are always unpleasant. If out of desperation he threatens to become a communist he will be in greater trouble.

But if a rich state has to effect economy in its expenditure, it has ways of doing that, and in an agreeable manner. American diplomats in Pakistan have an economy problem now as the U.S. administrative expenditure has been cut. They find the candle burning at both ends--economy in expenditure at the U.S. government end and rising prices in Pakistan.

How do they still manage to have that Big Power look or Super-Power image? And how do they entertain without really spending, or spending much?

Unlike many other diplomatic missions, the U.S. consulate has a string of visitors from home. They could be busy Congressmen or tough Senators, senior officials, professors, powerful writers, painters or musicians. They have to be taken good care of here, introduced to a considerable number of people, and put back on their international circuit happily.

How have the U.S. diplomats solved this problem in Karachi? They make polite enquiries: "om Pakistanis whether they would like

to entertain a certain distinguished visitor and invite some more people to meet him. The response from many Pakistanis is usually favourable, and the diplomats are really delighted.

When Dr. John T. Cummings, Assistant Professor at Tufts University, Massachusetts, who is some kind of an authority on Islamic economics, came here recently, who held a largely attended dinner for him? Hakim Mohammad Said of Harvard, who in spite of his ministerial pre-occupations with problems of Tibet in Islamabad, came down to Karachi to arrange a round table to meet Dr. Cummings and later share a sumptuous dinner in his honour.

Hakim Said had invited most of the heavy weights of the economic world in Pakistan to listen to Dr. Cummings on Islamic Economics. He had Deputy Governor of the State Bank, Dr. Zauddin Ahmad, to preside over the round table and his bankers like President Abdul Jabbar Khan of Habib Bank, chiefs of public sector financial organisations, professors of economics and editors of economic journals to listen to him and comment on his speech on "Islam and Economic Modernisation."

It was soon proved that the listeners, though not necessarily all, were better informed on the subject than the speaker who is now doing some research in Saudi Arabia on "the economic system of the Quran." While he was being academic the listeners were being more practical and direct, and hence they were not very enlightened by the lecture.

When Mrs. Deborah Kaufman, Assistant Professor, Department of Art, State University of New York,

came to Karachi recently it was artist Bashir Mirza who was playing host to her at a largely attended party. Artists, art writers, and a host of others interested in art were at the reception.

And, lastly, when Lewis Mandlow, a well known American connoisseur of art and Chicago art patron, and President of the Performing Art Centre of Chicago visited Karachi it was Wahab Jaffer, artist, businessman and honorary consul of the Philippines in the city, who was playing host to him.

He invited artists ranging from Gulgee to Ali Imam, Director Brian Humin of the Arts Council and several others to meet the visitors and talk art to him.

The American diplomats are delighted by this pattern of hospitality. They are able to help the visitors to meet more Pakistanis through this process than they would have if the Americans themselves were hosting small parties for them. The scheme is working so well that this may become the pattern for U.S. hospitality in future even if the U.S. administration relaxes its economy measures.

In fact, the economy measures seem to inhibit some U.S. diplomats so much they are not visible for long after their arrival in the city. Frank Florey, U.S. cultural affairs chief, for example, has been in the city for a year, but few have seen him. That goes for even artists like Gulgee who figure very prominently at U.S. cultural functions in the city.

Hospitality at no cost is not the only thing the U.S. consuls have been practicing here. The American Centre is able to have a permanent

or semi-permanent exhibition of paintings in the city at no cost to itself.

Ignorant as they are, the idea is all American. They wanted the corridor outside the American Centre library to look colourful and festive. So they decided to ask artists in the city to lend their paintings to the Centre for an exhibition that will last about three months or more. The response from the artists was so good that when the first collection was opened, before the American Centre was closed down, following the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, paintings of leading artists like Gulgee, Jamil Naqsh, and the late Ahmed Parvaiz were on show.

When the American Centre reopened after some months, Consul General Richard Post inaugurated the second collection of paintings with works by Nigam Idrees, Lubna Agha, Haja Zuberi, Qudus Arzani, Mair Afroz, Hameed and Mashkoor Raza.

And when the third collection opened recently there were younger and newer artists, some of them from the interior of Sind. Wahab Jaffer's colourful canvases were there as also young Tahira Tahmas.

Through this process of rotation they are able to keep the corridor looking colourful all the time and yet afford an opportunity to every artist in the city, province or country to exhibit his works there, and even sell some of them, or others they may have at home.

All this costs the Americans little besides the tea and biscuits they serve at the opening, and yet they earn a great deal of goodwill and get a large number of artists visit the American Centre.

The Arts Council of Pakistan, Karachi, bought a number of paintings for its permanent exhibition, but have not been able to put them on show for want of a proper hall on a permanent basis. In contrast, the Americans have spent nothing on the painting but are having a permanent show. Real, smart work, isn't it?

Playwright John Osborne said fame is a great procurer. So is power. So when a Super-Power wants to do something and do it at no cost, it is able to do it so easily, and make those who pay for it so happy. Some say this is the real success of diplomacy. Is it?

PAKISTAN

JAPAN TO PROVIDE \$47 MILLION IN DEBT RELIEF

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, July 4: Japan will provide to Pakistan debt relief amounting to yen 10,044 billion, equivalent to 47.5 million dollars, under an agreement signed here this afternoon.

The relief pertains to a period of 18 months, January 15, 1981 to July 14, 1982.

The Ambassador of Japan, Tateshi Suzuki and Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, Ejaz Ahmad Naik, signed the agreement for their respective countries.

The relief will be offered in the form of rescheduling of principal instalments of yen 4,723 billion (22.3 million dollars), which will now be paid over 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years at an interest rate of 3.25 per cent.

The balance amount of yen 5,321 billion (5.2 million dollars) will be made available in the form of commodity loan for the purchase of products and acquisition of services from all OECD countries including Japan as well as from other development countries.

The commodity loan provided in lieu of debt relief would be payable over a period of 30 years, including 10 years grace with interest rate of 2.75 per cent per annum.

This debt relief has been extended to Pakistan in pursuance of memorandum of understanding concluded with aid-to-Pakistan consortium in Paris on January 14.

The two sides also exchanged notes stipulating provision of a Japanese grant of yen 500 million (2.2 million dollars) for the purchase of insecticides and equipment to be utilised by Pakistan for its malaria control programme.

CSO: 4220/347



# NATION'S TRADE DEFICIT AT \$1.9 BILLION

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] KARACHI, July 5: Pakistan's trade deficit during the nine months of last fiscal year has increased to about 1.9 billion dollars as against 1.3 billion in the same period during the last fiscal year.

According to official figures available here the country's import bill during the July 1980 to March this year's period swelled to more than four billion dollars as against a little over three billion in the same period of 1979-80.

As this export increased to more than two billion dollars during the nine months of 1980-81

while it amounted to about 1.8 billion dollars in same period during 1979-80.

Exorbitant price hike on respect of oil continues to be the main reason for rise in import bill. During nine months of last fiscal year the import of crude oil and other petroleum products cost the country's exchequer well over a billion dollars in foreign exchange.

The imports during 1980-81 included consumer goods worth 571.448 million dollars, raw material for capital goods 289.44 million

dollars, capital goods more than one billion dollars. Petroleum, fertilizer was the main consumer item imported during 1980-81 and which cost about 317 million dollars followed by edible oil which was worth over 102 million dollars. Sugar about 48 million dollars, pharmaceuticals and other items about 170 million dollars.

The capital goods imported during last fiscal year included tractors about 82 million dollars, motor cars 25 million dollars, motorcycles and their parts about 26 million dollars. —PTI

CSO: 4220/348

## FEDERAL BUDGET, ITS IMPACT ON PRICES

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Jul 81 pp 7, 9

[Article by Sultan Ahmad]

[Text] **THE** major challenges for the men at the helm of public finance in an economy like that of Pakistan now are three:

1. How to hold down the prices and contain the inflation?
2. How to promote domestic savings in spite of adverse circumstances?
3. How to stimulate and sustain private investment despite the earlier setbacks?

These are not tasks that are peculiar to Pakistan today. Many rich countries, and far too many poor countries face the same problems and more.

In addition, adequate defence of the country is important for Pakistan. Regular debt service, too, is unavoidable. So all Finance Ministers have treated the demands of defence as paramount, and placed as much of the resources, revenues and manpower of the country as possible at the disposal of defence. And we have hardly defaulted in the matter of debt servicing even while we keep on pressing for rescheduling of part of the debt.

The burden of the Finance Minister has been made less exacting by the four years of sustained economic growth in Pakistan. With the Gross National Product giving an average growth of seven per cent per year for the last four years and the Gross Domestic Product an average of 6.2 per cent per year, after several years of drought and floods, investment stagnation and low productivity, the economic face of the country has been improving distinctly.

## Additional revenues

As a result, even without additional taxation the new federal budget is providing Rs 530 crore more than last year's revised gross revenues of Rs 4,694 crore — 11.3 per cent more. Clearly the additional revenue available to the budget-makers readily was more than double the Gross Domestic Product growth of 5.7 per cent in the financial year that has just ended.

In fact, this has been a regular trend in Pakistan in recent years. Federal gross revenues have risen from Rs 2,830 crore in 1971-72 to Rs 4,694 crore in 1980-81 — a total increase of 65 per cent, or an average of 21 per cent per year. But the average increase in GDP per year during the same period has been 6.2 per cent. Clearly the increase in federal revenues is far ahead of the rate of increase in GDP or GNP.

And this large deficit has been reduced through a series of measures. Better tax collection is to yield Rs 100 crore more this year. A 6 per cent cut in the administrative expenses of the government and a 2.5 per cent across-the-board cut in the Annual Development Plan, without reducing the targets set, are to reduce the deficit by Rs 100 crore. Increased profits of the public sector industries are to give Rs 40 crore more and higher small savings an identical amount. Together reduction in the deficit comes to Rs 340 crore.

Finally comes the reduction in the subsidy that has raised the price of atta and pushed up the prices of sugar, cement and other commodities to raise additional revenues of Rs 217 crore.

To make up for the higher cost of living as a result of such price rises the government has announced an increase in salary and several allowances for the government employees. The increase in salary, through an increment for all in July, raising of the maximum salary of Grades 1 to 18 in the National Pay Scales by five stages, and of Grades 18 to 22 by three stages, and increase in four allowances now available to them are to cost the government Rs 178 crore, according to the budget papers, and Rs 167.3 crore according to the Finance Minister.

Public sector employees, too, are to be given the benefit of the enhanced dearness allowance upto 10 per cent, with a minimum of Rs 100 and a maximum of Rs 250, inclusive of what they got last year.

And private sector employees are to receive Rs 40 p.m. more as dearness allowance, just like last year, if they have not got the same or more through collective bargaining or are getting it soon.

## Atta, sugar, cement

Evidently raising the price of atta, sugar and cement, and the measures taken to cushion their impact on the fixed income groups, will have far reaching ramifications. This is even more so when the existing taxation has been raised by Rs 35.6 crore while tax concessions have been given for Rs 30.8 crore, giving the state a net yield of Rs 4.8 crore.

Industrialists and traders have a way of increasing the prices abnormally when a tax is enhanced, and not reducing them when the taxes are reduced or withdrawn.

This tendency will be all the more stronger now when they have to pay Rs 40 more p.m. to their workers and their overall wage bill goes up significantly. So in spite of the reduction of the surcharge on the corporate tax by half, increase in the initial tax relief on depreciation from 25 per cent to 40, and reduction of the standard rate of sales tax from 20 per cent to 12.5, the prices instead of coming down will go up.

This is even more likely when the Rs 178 crore or Rs 167.3 crore given as enhanced emoluments to the government employees, and ten per cent increase in pensions, add to the pressure on the supplies. In addition, the deficit financing of Rs 344 crore proposed to bridge the budgetary gap will add to the money supply appreciably and push up the prices.

Mentfully the official insistence that ours is only a single digit inflation has now given way to the admission of the double-digit reality. The Finance Minister conceded inflation was 11 per cent in 1979-80, and acknowledged it was 13 to 14 per cent last year.

As it stands today, the gain to the government from increasing the price of atta, sugar and cement is small — it is only Rs 207 crore. And the government loses most of that immediately as it will pay Rs 167.3 crore or Rs 178 out of that as enhanced salary and allowances to the government employees and the rise in pensions.

Public sector corporations, banks and insurance companies have to raise the dearness allowance on the basis of the new announcement. In fact, the employees will ask for far more, and that may cost around Rs 100 crore.

Private sector employees in factories, offices, and shops have to be paid Rs 40 p.m. more, and that may cost about Rs 200 crore.

Trade and industry, including the enterprises in the public sector, will pass on this financial load to the consumers by raising the prices of their goods and services. In fact, the increase is usually far more than the increase in wages or taxes. The same will be the painful experience to the consumers now. And their losses may be far more than the government's nominal gains.

It has been said in defence of the considerable budget deficit this year that it is less than two per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. While this may be true,

the fact remains that the deficit financing of Rs 344 crore proposed is 5.5 per cent of the money supply in the country. And that is not a small amount in an economy in which prices rise even by 13 to 14 per cent.

## Planned deficit

Undoubtedly this is the largest planned deficit in any of our budgets. Of course, the peak was touched in 1978-79 with a deficit financing of Rs 403 crore; but the amount initially projected then was only Rs 225 crore.

A budget deficit of Rs 330 crore was estimated last year, but in actuality it came to Rs 438.6 crore — an increase of Rs 88.6 crore. So the possibility of deficit financing finally exceeding the estimated Rs 344 crore this year cannot be excluded, if the tempo of inflation persists at the present level.

Deficit financing in the present scale might not have had this deleterious impact on the economy if cash home remittances of our emigre workers were not as large as 2.5 billion dollars — through official and non-official channels. The inflationary impact of this inflow would have been far less if much of that money had gone into savings. But a recent study shows that only 13 per cent of the money is saved, and out of that barely 1.5 per cent goes into institutional savings. The rest is spent on consumption, house-building or acquiring real estate. In such conditions of excessive circulation of money any addition to it in the shape of deficit financing can aggravate the situation further.

The price situation might have been different if the rate of growth in commodity value added during the last four years had been for higher than three per cent out of the six per cent GDP growth. This is certainly higher than the one per cent decline during the preceding seven years;

but the fact remains that the population, too, has been increasing by three per cent per year. Hence the per capita increase in commodities year after year is not significant, while the increase in money supply that had risen to Rs 10,000 crores by March this year is tremendous.

Of course, the GDP has been increasing by 6.2 per cent per year for the last four years, but half this figure represents the

growth in the service sector, which though vital, does not represent an increase in commodities *vis-à-vis* the heavy increase in money supply. The need, hence, to eschew deficit financing in our conditions to the best of our ability, hold down the money supply and increase commodity production all round. If the budget-makers had such healthy aims, the year that has just ended provided the best opportunity to make a notable break with the past and begin a more rational and realistic fiscal pattern and pricing system.

## FIFTH YEAR TARGET PLANS NOT MET

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 6 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Article Jawaid Bokhari]

(Text) KARACHI, July 5: The targets set for economic growth under the current Fifth Five-Year Plan have not been achieved in the first three years, according to official figures available here.

Lacking momentum when the plan was launched and affected by adverse external factors, the national economy was able to achieve a GDP growth rate of 5.8 per cent per annum against the overall plan target of 7 per cent.

The rate-abled in agriculture and manufacturing sectors has grown by 4.8 per cent and 7.7 per cent per annum against plan target of 6 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Officials, however, believe that as the economy is now exhibiting a dynamic push in almost all strategic determinants of real economic growth, it is expected that during the next two years of the plan, the economy would receive greater momentum and the overall targets may be achieved.

The development expenditure in the public sector has been to the tune of Rs 52.4 billion against the overall plan allocation of Rs 128.2 billion.

Thus in real terms, the overall expenditure has been 41 per cent of the total plan allocations, whereas in agriculture and manufacturing sectors, utilization amounts to 45 and 79 per cent respectively.

In financial terms, officials admit that "the implementation of

the overall plan has been lagging behind the target through in agriculture and manufacturing sectors, the execution is satisfactory."

Despite the worldwide inflationary and recessionary conditions, official figures show that GDP is expected to achieve a growth rate of 5.7 per cent in 1980-81 compared to plan target of 6.6 per cent.

Agriculture and manufacturing sectors are likely to achieve a growth rate of 4.4 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively as compared to the plan target of 6 per cent and 10.6 per cent. The growth in the commodity producing sector is anticipated at 6 per cent as compared to the plan target of 7.2 per cent, while services sector is expected to grow at the rate of 5.4 per cent compared to plan target of 5.8 per cent.

## PRICES RISE ON HOLIDAY COMMODITIES

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, July 6: With the advent of Ramazan, the prices of almost all the consumer items have gone up. Some of the essential commodities like dry milk for infants and cooking oil have vanished from the market.

Giving little attention to the government appeals and showing no regard for the holy month of Ramazan, the profit-crazy retailers seem to have chosen Ramazan to make as much profit as they can.

It was expected that with the reduction of Sales Tax and Excise Duty on various items of daily use prices of many things would come down. The affect has been contrary and not only that numerous things are being sold in the black-market but those items which have been exempted from tax continue to be sold at the old prices. According to a survey Nedo, Pakeeza and Pakwan are not available in the market. Nedo can be "purchased" at Rs. 125 per large tin while its fixed price is Rs. 82 per tin.

Potatoes are available in small quantities at selected places including Juma Bazar but cost Rs. five a kilo. 'Bhindi' is selling at Rs. six per kilo. Garlic 16 per kilo, 'Kaddu' Rs. three per kilo 'Alco Bukhara' (plums) Rs. 10 per kilo, onions Rs. four per kilo and mangoes, between Rs. eight to twelve and dates Rs. 14 per kilo.

Shopkeepers say prices will continue to rise with the passage of Ramazan. There are chaotic conditions in the market and with no surprise checks or promised raids, fair or fixed prices concept seems to be no more valid. Anybody may charge any price and you cannot do a thing, said a disgusted buyer.

The most pinching rise has been in the case of mutton and beef which in the first place are not available. [Line missing] being sold at Rs four more than the officially fixed price and mutton at Rs. two above the controlled price.

CSO: 4220/348



## EDUCATION CONTINUES TO DETERIORATE AS CHILDREN'S WELFARE IGNORED

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu 25 May 81 pp 38, 39

[Article by Maqbul Anwar Dawudi: "New Generation and Moral Degradation, Who Is Responsible? Can a Well-Educated Mother Inspire Her Child's Personality With Excellence? Since the Nationalization of Schools, the Standard of Education Has Deteriorated Further"]

[Text] It is commonly argued these days about who is responsible for the degradation of the present generation. This subject is now debated not only by ordinary people but also by the elite. The television station in Karachi has initiated a weekly program called "You Are To Blame." Its originator is Miss Khush Bakht. So far, this debate has produced no results and probably never will because men and women either blame or ridicule each other. This topic has now attracted the attention of the newspapers as well. I feel strongly that the manner of this debate, besides being entertaining, may sever ties between young and old.

In my opinion, this issue should be resolved instead of being made more complicated. The prime requisite for this is to identify the root cause of this evil and try to eradicate it so that every child is blemish-free. Every child enters this world as a creation of God's masterpiece. On his birth, a child is desirous of life and he starts feeding on his mother's milk. A child's brain is blemish-free for the first year, after which he becomes susceptible to our actions.

If we carefully study a child's nature, we will notice that he unconsciously learns some things from his parents. He is curious to understand their conversation and character and tries to imitate them. It is a fact that a child is born with a pure nature. When he is 5 or 6 years old, he becomes a combination of what he has learned from his parents, brothers and sisters, friends, neighbors and school-mates.

If a child's nature and habits are studied, we have to accept the fact that in the early stages, he is affected by his home environment. His mother's character plays a major role in molding his personality. However, we must not ignore the fact that a child does not recognize you as his teacher for everything he has learned. Up to the age of 5, his ego impels him to feel that whatever he is doing is being done through his own effort and determination.

If an effort is made to support a crawling child and make him walk, he would dislike it. He tries to stand up using his own effort and strength. He insists upon

helping himself. I have noticed that children can do endless work without being fatigued. They perform every task with perfection. After returning home from work, you might sit down to relax, but if a child has been trained to bring your slippers, he would immediately get them for you. He would always keep your shoes in their proper place instead of leaving them here and there as you do. It is the fascination of invention which makes him break every toy and then try to rebuild it, and he will always refuse your help. We grown-ups, instead of learning from the characteristics of 5-year-old children, impose our personality on them in such an offensive manner that they unconsciously imitate it.

There are three basic learning institutions for the training of a child. Whatever he learns from them molds his character later on. The first is the mother and the home environment. Islam has not said without reason that "Paradise lies under a mother's feet." Under this guidance, mothers have practically educated their children with the best of their personal character and wisdom. The most famous personalities in history were, after all, born from a woman and they will continue to be so born. The well-known poet Iqbal has said, "Though Plato's mother could not write his speech, she did enlighten him with wisdom."

How can a well-educated mother instill excellence into her child's personality when she feeds him on tinned milk and goes out to work leaving him in the care of an uneducated baby-sitter? It would be utterly wrong for her to expect her child to grow up into a great person. For the right training, a child's personality is basically influenced by the character of his parents. For example, if one of your friends knocks at the door but you do not wish to see him and you tell your child to go and tell him that daddy is not at home--if you think that this trivial matter has not affected your child's mind you are utterly wrong because the child has already learned from you what he was to learn. A quarrel between parents also adversely influences a child's personality and a child unconsciously learns all that you hoped to guard him from.

After the parents, the next thing affecting a child is the home environment. After this comes the neighborhood environment. The reason a child goes out in the neighborhood is that there is no one to care for him at home. It might surprise you, but it is a fact that perhaps you do not participate in his play because you consider yourself superior to him; but in reality, a child is superior to you. When a child is deprived of company at home, he goes into the neighborhood in search of a companion. The way of life of all parents is similar today, so the children go out in the streets imitating all those actions they have learned from you at home. Gradually, they pick up more habits from there. Environment will now change their personality. It is strange that parents completely ignore this fact. Are there any parents now who narrate stories from Islamic history after telling their children fairy tales?

The period of right or wrong training of a child begins after the age of 5. Regrettably, we treat this matter insignificantly and feel that the child should be admitted to school, thus satisfied in having performed our duty. How many parents are there who personally supervise the education and upbringing of their children? Those who do take care are examples of parents whose children today hold high positions.

A woman admitted her 4-year-old child to school. When asked the reason, she replied that he was very bothersome and mischievous at home and that she would be relieved for the few hours he was at school. How can the children of such parents become great personalities? The child is now entrusted to an educator (Dr Sayyed Muhammad Abdullah is also proud of this term), but in reality, how many teachers can be termed educators? Since the nationalization of schools, the standard of education has deteriorated and their results stand as a proof of this. The modern teacher is after money alone. He either demands money, instigates a strike in the school or obtains tuition fees from the children to gain wealth. Undoubtedly, a teacher needs to lead a prosperous, worldly life and he is entitled to it, but gambling with the new generation for mere lust of wealth is a serious national crime. It is essential that a teacher have a true passion for being a sincere educator. This will never let him die of hunger; instead, he will attain a lofty position in society.

In conclusion, the main reason for all these defects is that since the establishment of Pakistan, the people have increasingly shown a lust for wealth, with a desire to surpass others in earning a living. A person's lawful and unlawful struggles are merely to show off his wealth through exotic decorations and the exhibition of his residence and himself. Lost in the search for this richness, he neglects his official duty, for which he was sent into this world--that he should leave behind a person better than he. That is why a decent progeny is known as a continuous charity.

You can earn enormous wealth but it should be through lawful means. Second, you should befriend your children. Your speech and character should be a model of perfection for them. A mother is mostly responsible for this. Neither we nor our children can be reformed through mere arguments. Quote: "Actions make a person's life a heaven or hell; a handful of dust makes a man whose nature is given the choice of right or wrong."

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CSO: 4203/89

# PROBLEMS IN FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM NOTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Islamabad, July 4: Atleast 75 per cent of women in the child bearing age groups in Pakistan were found to have knowledge of population planning but only 32 per cent had access to the means.

This has been stated in the Annual Report of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, "State of World Population 1981".

The report cited the evidence of the 40 million dollars world fertility survey which is now nearing completion and which has already revealed large gaps between the desire for smaller families and the means of achieving it.

To help bridge that gap, international assistance for population programmes has been averaging 250 million dollars a year, 60 per cent of which was administered by the UNFPA itself. For many developing countries, the report noted, international aid was supplementary to the country's own efforts. In recent years, for example, the Government of India had spent 610 million dollars on family planning of which only 84 million dollar came from foreign assistance. In other nations, international help was more crucial amounting to approximately two-third of the cost of population programmes in a country like Bangladesh.

As a result of such policies, says the report "impressive gains have been made during the last decade in enabling people to exercise their basic right to plan their family's size." In India, the proportion of married women aged 15 to 44 who practice family planning has increased from 8 per cent to 23 per cent in a decade. In Malaysia the rise has been from 6 per cent to 36 per cent and in Thailand from 10 per cent to 39 per cent. In the same period, Mexico, a late comer to population policies, had seen contraceptive rise from 1 per cent to 40 per cent in only five years.

Despite this spread of family planning and the 'probably irreversible' downward trend in the world population growth, the annual increment to the world's population will continue to rise for the rest of the century. The report explained this apparent paradox that "even a declining birth rate when applied to an ever-expanding population base, yields larger and larger annual increments in total population". Last year for example, the human family grown in size by an estimated 80 million. But in the year 2100, the annual increase will be close to 90 million people.

So despite the good news about a quickening in the downturn of world population growth, concluded the report, "the population problem is not solved" and the prospects for the planet in the next few decades "will depend on an enlightened understanding of the emerging demographic profile."--PPI

CSO: 4220/347



## SOME MEDICINES DISAPPEAR AS PRICES RISE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 30 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Saeed Qureshi]

[Text] ISLAMABAD, June 29: Prices of almost all medicines have gone up in the past few weeks and many life saving drugs have disappeared from the market.

The price increase varies between 25 to 100 per cent depending upon the utility and nature of the drug. In view of the upward trend of the drug prices, retailers have withheld sale of many products. Their usual explanation is that the wholesalers were not keeping up the supply.

Intravenous infusion, popularly known as Dextrose, a life saving drug invariably given to all serious cases is not available for any price. This, according to hospital sources has resulted in more deaths. The stocks of almost all the hospitals have already gone out and there are no visible signs of renewed supply in the market.

It is said the lone Pakistani manufacturers of Lahore cannot cope with the growing demand of dextrose, the imported consignments have incidentally gone underground.

The price of Dextrose being charged in the black is Rs. 40 against the maximum retail price of Rs. 17.

Argimed, another life saving drug, now being sold at Rs. 8 while its price a few days back was Rs. 3.90. Betnovate Cream costs Rs. 15 against Rs. 9.75, Paricodol Rs. 180 instead of Rs. 140, Entox Rs. 37 against Rs. 30.

The price of a bottle of V8 has also gone up from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 10, Subex-T from Rs. 8.55 to 9.50 and Becotide, an essential drug

for asthmatic patients, from Rs. 69.80 to Rs. 117.

Knowledgeable sources have interpreted these price hikes as a calculated move on the part of vested interests to pave the ground for arbitrary increases. The scarcity of drugs, which is said to be artificial, is a step also to strengthen this strategy.

The pharmaceutical companies, mostly foreign, have although given no justification for the sudden phenomenal escalation, the public in general have expressed their shock and dismay on the utter lack of effective measures to check the price spiral.

These companies mostly based in Karachi and Lahore are already earning huge profits which is transferred to their parent countries causing foreign exchange drain on Pakistan. The latest price increase would help further in pocketing more profits which, in turn would naturally add to foreign exchange drain. It is said that these influential companies know the art of the game as they very well know how and when to play.

This is why, it is alleged, no worthwhile action has ever been taken against them.

One effect of the scarcity and high cost of medicines have culminated into the proliferation of spurious and inferior drugs in the market.

A medical expert said today that many medicines now being used in the hospitals or sold in the market are sub-standard.

According to him this was the major reasons of many casualties taking place in our hospitals.

## CONTRABAND GOODS SEIZED DURING YEAR REPORTED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 4 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] ISLAMABAD, July 3: The Central Board of Revenue had stepped up the campaign against the menace of smuggling during the financial year 1980-81 according to an official statement issued here today.

The Collectorates of Customs and Directorate of Intelligence and Investigation were reorganized to intensify their surveillance and exercise greater vigil

on the inflow and outflow of contraband goods.

The intensified anti-smuggling operations produced positive results. The Customs staff seized contraband goods worth CIF value of Rs. 23.87 crore during the period July 1, 1980 to June 27, 1981.

The market value of these contraband goods is estimated at Rs. 85.27 crore. The details

of the seized contraband goods and their estimated market value is as follows:-

S. No.	Commodity	Rs in crores
1.	Vehicles	10.30
2.	Foreign cloth	10.96
3.	Betal nuts	0.21
4.	Gold	1.41
5.	Currency	2.82
6.	Arms and ammunition	0.94
7.	Foodgrains	0.20
8.	Tyres and tubes	0.22
9.	Spare parts	1.25
10.	Watches	1.69
11.	Bidi leaves	0.22
12.	Launches	2.09
13.	Silver	2.34
14.	Misc. goods	49.83

(electric appliances  
VCRs, cosmetics,  
crochery sanitary  
wares, liquor,  
cigarettes etc.).

15. Precious stones 0.17

TOTAL 85.27

It may be pointed out that the Customs authorities had seized contraband goods excluding narcotics, worth Rs 23.8 crore (market value) during the financial year 1979-80.

In addition to seizures of contraband goods, the Pakistan Customs was able to successfully foil attempts of narcotics smuggling and where able to seize following narcotics during the period July 1980 to June 30, 1981:-

S. N.	Commodity	Quantity
1.	Opium	1,966 kgs
2.	Charas/Hashish	10,673 kgs
3.	Heroin	26,635 kgs
4.	Hashish oil	25,000 kgs
5.	Morphine	1,93 kg.
6.	Cocaine	11 phials
7.	Methaqualone tablets (mandrix)	21 million doses.

The street value of these contraband narcotics in the under world market of Europe and America is estimated at Rs 98 crore.

## GALLANTRY

The commendable performance of Pakistan Customs in the field of anti-smuggling measures during 1980-81 has not been without its price. Two Inspectors and one Customs Sepoy of Collectorate of Central Excise and Land Customs, Peshawar and one Sepoy of

Quetta Collectorate sacrificed their lives in encounters with the smugglers of narcotics.

It is, however, heartening that the courage and devotion to duty demonstrated by the deceased officials served as a source of inspiration for the Customs staff engaged in anti-smuggling activities and they have been working with renewed vigour achieve still better results.—AFP.

## 'KHYBER MAIL' ON NEED TO REDUCE CORRUPTION

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 3, 5, 6, Jul 81

[Editorial: "The Muhtasibs—I"]

[3 Jul 81, p 3]

[Text] The President of Pakistan, in his recent address to the nation on the television, fully endorsed the need which has been voiced from time to time, for the eradication of corruption in our midst. He also promised the first step in that direction with the appointment of a Muhtasib-e-Ala who would be responsible directly to the Head of State himself, and look after the deviation of the people and Government servants from the path of righteousness. It is, no doubt, a step which might produce some results, though by and large, the people are sceptical of all such steps we regret to say. At this time we recall the exasperated utterance of a former head of a provincial Government in the early fifties who told the press that he could hardly bring over angels to look after spreading corruption, since an anti-corruption department needed another anti-corruption department to keep the old one in line. In the situation as it stood, firstly there was a lower cadre of the Government staff which fell an easy victim to the activities of the original anti-corruption, the higher one needing permission of the Government for making out a case. A petty clerk, obtaining a couple of rupees to perform an act which was in his normal line of duty, was often hauled up if the arrangements to trap him were successful, while the bigger fish swallowing thousands were left untouched. The uncalled for rider to the anti-corruption activities, ac-

tually took the sting out of the large department which functioned only by fits and starts, the way it came to the notice of the people. Since then, the use of corrupt ways has become a way of our life. It is not a question any more for the ordinary bribe-taker of humming and hawing and hinting the grease which would smoothen his activity. Now

it is a matter of a straightforward demand for his share if the incumbent is to benefit by it.

This way of doing things now saturates the whole activity from the petty clerk dealing with the public to the highest officials of the land. The anti-corruption organisations have now been replaced by the Federal Investigation Agency, many of whose officials,

knowing the law and extent of their powers, can easily transform a simple case into a complicated one and once they are in a position to threaten the accused, they hold it for a higher price to introduce evidence which might weaken the case against the accused. As a result of these methods, there is a greater deal of complacency amongst the operators to

carry on with their evil ways without fear of actually being penalized for it. This immunity has spread out the acts of corruption far and wide. As a result of this it is the man who refuses to pay the standard share of the officials is the one who gets the thin end of the wedge.

We are sure the President knows that there are certain departments of Government in which the share of different categories of officials has been fixed and it has become a part of the common-law through universal consent. Public works, for example, executed through contractors must have their pound of flesh, otherwise the inspections would find so many faults that the contractor is bound to suffer a tremendous loss. The payment of bills is often held up on flimsy pretexts until the standardized cut is paid. We need not specify the departments which can be included in the category, for the easier way would be to list those which are not included, as the list would then be short. Things have come down this pass that even postmen do not wish to deliver their letters with promptness, as there is no way to place a check on them, unless the clients on the beat do not fork out largesse on a special occasions as on festivals. We have often written in these columns about corruption in the Railway, the PIA, the road transport and many other departments of activity. The question is, whether the appointment of a

Muhtasib would not add yet another department with extraordinary powers to further exasperate the situation. This can only work if the Chief or the Muhtasib-e-Aala is handpicked by the President himself in the person of well-tryed honesty and integrity and first tested by him without his knowledge. Such a man, once elected, should then proceed to hand-pick his staff in the same manner. Besides their work should be completely incognito, provided with extensive powers to seize evidence on the spot. He should, as a rule not belong to the Police or any of the old departments and should be highly paid so that he may not have temptations.

[5 Jul 81, p 3]

[Editorial: "The Muhtasibs-II"]

[Text] In our first article on the subject we suggested that the Muhtasib-e-Ala and the staff should not only be picked out after checking a lifetime of honesty and integrity, but also be very highly paid to keep him out of reach of temptation which has often warped the record of a lifetime. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts more. He must also act directly under the orders of the President. Now we would like to point out that the first areas of interest of the Muhtasib-e-Ala and his boys should be the departments which are charged with the enforcement of the law, like the Police and the FIA. We are of the opinion that if these departments were working right, the incidence of corruption would ordinarily be much less. There are certainly laws and procedures which, if properly followed, would

themselves cut down the incidence of corruption. But these are treated with scant respect and their bypassing encourages evil practices, corruption and crime. The President was good enough to mention that extravagant criticisms of the law-enforcement agencies is likely to produce a feeling of uncertainty among the people. He is quite right. But, we would beg to submit that if already there is extant feeling of lack of confidence, what is the way for the people to express their own problems which they have to face from day to day. The press had for some time in the early years of independence been considered vox populi and action was immediately forthcoming whenever a matter had been taken cognizance of by the press whether it was with respect to law-enforcement or any other act of omission and commission by the Government. Today, unfortunately, press comments are not treated with the same respect, its criticisms and exposures ignored and consigned to the waste-basket.

This has given further Philip to irresponsible acts by some of the officials who carry on with their deeds without any care in the world for public opinion.

We would now like to proceed with the flaws which exist in the operational activity of the law-enforcing agencies. Firstly, the law is there for an accused to be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours of his apprehension. The idea is that the judiciary should first proceed with examining whether a prima facie case does exist against the accused or not. Usually, however, it happens that the Magistrates do not examine the merits of the cases at all but grant a remand on the police say-so, excepting maybe in some isolated cases. Secondly there is no time-limit specified within which investigations ought to be completed. May be some of the most mysti-

fying cases require a longer time, while others do not. Some time ago, a law had been framed to allow



period of two years for judicial remand after which bail had to be granted. Primarily this period is too long; it should not actually exceed a period of one month. The long period of incarceration during investigative period, often provides a handle to the Police to harass people. Thirdly, the long period of under-trial or under-investigation is beyond the actual period of punishment in which it is not included. If an accused is to remain in judicial lock-up for two years, after which he is sentenced to only six months or even less, the actual period of his punishment comes to two and a half years.

Fourthly it has been found that many police stations are unwilling to record a First Information Report when given, but do it after a passage of time as per the sweet will. To the aggrieved party they may point out that a report providing false would bring them under the mischief of another law of falsely trying

to implicate others. This does not seem to be right. An aggrieved party to, say a theft, may give such a report only to find eventually that he had only mislaid goods supposed to have been stolen. He should be able to withdraw the case. At best he may apologise for the trouble given. Fifthly, the accused or the witnesses are summoned to the Police stations, which they may have to obey at the expense of their valu-

able and productive time. This is uncalled for. Investigating Officers must approach suspects and witnesses at their places of residence to make preliminary enquiries and taken to the Police Station only when they are likely to abscond or where more detailed interrogation is called for. A visit to their places of residence may also give that an idea of the actual reputation held by the party.

[6 Jul 81, p 3]

[Editorial: "The Muhtasibs-III"]

[Text]

In the last article we recounted five different laws in the procedure of law-enforcement in dealing with crime. The sixth one is that there is no law which permits the Police to use torture in order to obtain confessions. It is true that some of the accused may be hardened criminals and they would not make a clean breast of their involvement unless they are forced to do so. But, for that the Police records would

show old jail-birds or people indulging in order as a matter of habit. This would cut down the number of people to be treated with some tough measure to a given list. Seventhly, the first accused person, whatever his position in society, is not treated with proper courtesy. The atmosphere of Police stations is not conducive for even an aggrieved party to visit them with equanimity. Eighthly, it is usual for the policemen to

ask the complainant, in cases of theft or petty larceny, to mention their suspicions. In case the incumbent does not have any suspicions, the case is often not investigated at all, save where the complainant is a person of some influence. This, if we may be allowed to say, is nothing short of a deterioration of duty. Ninthly, any goods involved in a theft or dacoity are hardly ever returned to the owner, on the grounds that

they have to be kept in evidence. The owner is aggrieved because he has lost some property, but when he is fortunate to have them recovered by the law-enforcing agencies, he is still deprived of them and their use. The court case in which they are used as evidence may be unnecessarily prolonged, and some of his items may be destroyed because of the lack of care that they may be needing. Tenthly when a seizure is made, the law is clear that there should be witnesses from the neighbourhood before whom it is made. This rule is generally ignored and may witnesses who wish to oblige the Police may appear as witnesses, though they may have been made to do so at the instance of the enforcers at a later date.

The Islamic law of evidence is very clear on the point of the character of the witnesses. Even if we do not have a full application of that law, we may, at least for the sake of justice, do away with a professional class of witnesses who are always present in courts as a matter of profession. Further, still, courts have often passed strictures against investigating officers. It seems, as a rule, that these strictures are never taken into account when Police officers are considered for their promotion or in their career records. We believe that officers thus slated by a Judge have no right to remain on the Force. Neglecting this judicial criticism of an officer is tantamount

to encouraging him in repeating his unlawful actions committed with full intent.

We have commented in detail in this regard to emphasise that the most important area of activity for the proposed Muhtasib is the one which relates to the law-enforcement agencies and the courts of law. The Muhtasibs cannot be present in many places at the same time. That is why, it is proposed that their actions should remain incognito. The fear of their appearing all of a sudden in one place or the other, would in itself be a measure for some of the officers to remain on their guard all the time. If they have powers to apprehend anyone at any time, after a thorough training imparted to them of the law, it is certain they would be doing a really good job of work in checking corruption to a large extent. Take for example, the overloading of the public transport or private transporters. If one of the passengers by chance turns out to be Muhtasib, without the knowledge of the drivers or conductors, he may seize the vehicle and put the concerned persons under arrest. This would make them always apprehensive and force them to follow the law. It would cut down serious accidents and the terrible miseries of the passengers who today seem to put their lives into the hands of any illiterate driver who has no respect for law and persists in speeding even on the protest of passengers. To maintain their

incognito, it would be necessary to keep them moving from one area of operation to another. While fully appreciating the move set in train by the President, who is really interested in the welfare of the people, we suggest these forms of activity. For all we know, the plan may already have these points in consideration. The people in general would be the happiest people on earth, and a measure of good would emerge for which all would find in their hearts to feel grateful to this Government.

## BLACK MARKET AFFECTS CONSTRUCTION IN CAPITAL

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 30 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Muhammad Afsal]

[Text] ISLAMABAD, June 29: Construction activity in the sister-cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad has been considerably slowed down due to intermittent shortage of cement supply in the past few months. Surreptitious trade in cement is at its peak and the consumers are in a fix to purchase one bag of cement at Rs. 80 in the black market, instead of Rs. 50 fixed by the Government recently.

A survey conducted by The Muslim revealed that the under-construction houses in G-9 and G-8 were being provided with cement at the enhanced rate in the black market, while ordinary consumers were even deprived of this. It was also learnt that some retailers were smuggling cement outside the

city, after lapse of hectic efforts by the police to curb the movement.

A consumer told The Muslim that the retailers as well as agencies were being provided with cement regularly by the State Cement Corporation but whenever they were approached for purchase on control rates, they refused on the pretext of unavailability. It was also learnt that there was a large number of staff of Mumtaz Cement Factory deputed to conduct regular raids on the retailers' stocks, but, obviously, their performance was ineffective.

It may be noted here that Pakistan is currently producing 3.2 million tons of cement annually. As reported earlier, this year the production was expected to increase to 4.4 million tons with the completion of new factories being set up at Thatta, Dandote and Kerkai and expansion of Javelan and Kumbhakum projects.

A source informed that the

initial cost of these three big cement projects, being set up by the State Cement Corporation of Pakistan, had shown a sharp increase of 70 to 80 per cent, while the projects were only half way through yet.

An expert, when contacted, said available evidence indicated that the import of cement had not been adequate to meet the increasing demand in the country. He said accumulated shortage of previous years had resulted in blackmarketing of the commodity. He pointed out that import of cement had been curtailed or restricted for the obvious constraints of the country's foreign exchange resources.

People have appealed to the authorities concerned to ensure smooth supply of cement and keep a strict vigilance on the smugglers and hoarders who were causing great hardships.

CSO: 4220/347

## RICE ACREAGE, PRODUCTION SUFFER CONSTANT DECLINE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 6 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Muhammad Afzal]

[Text] **ISLAMABAD, July 5:** Since the time rice became a major foreign exchange earner and started figuring prominently in our future export calculations, there has been a gradual decline in production of the crop for the last three years.

Official figures reveal that the crop, which recorded a gradual increase both in terms of area under its cultivation and total yearly production till 1978-79, suffered in 1979-80 and again in 1980-81, as a result of adverse weather conditions and low precipitation at the sowing time.

According to latest information available, rice was sown in an area of 1.921 million hectares during 1980-81, which was 5.6 per cent less than the preceding year. The decline is due to substantial fall in 1980-81 sowing in Punjab because

of scarce water availability. Yet, compared with the average of the last five years, the area is higher by 2.0 per cent.

The figures also revealed that along with area, production suffered both in 1979-80 and in the last year. Production, which had touched a record level of 3.272 million tonnes in 1978-79, registered a fall of 1.71 per cent to 3.216 million tonnes in 1979-80 due to low precipitation during July-August in the Punjab. The output was estimated to have further gone down by 4.22 per cent to 3.075 million tonnes during the last year.

Last year's survey on rice crop disclosed that 25 to 30 per cent of paddy crop in the Gujranwala District was damaged due to a variety of reasons including, of course, some government decisions such as reduction of subsidy on agricultural inputs.

According to official sources, last year sufficient stocks of fertiliser, seed and other commodities were available with the agricultural co-operatives and there was no shortage. Despite all such claims, however, the crop showed an appreciable decline this year. Depleted rains and exorbitant prices of diesel oil, fertiliser and pesticides severely affected the yield and the average, too, suffered a setback by at least 35 to 40 per cent as compared to last year.

However, the government has announced to export 1,225,000 tonnes of basmati during the current year. It may be pointed out here that the average prevalent export price of basmati in the international market is 1.21 per cent lower than last year's, while the price of other varieties has registered 77.59 per cent increase during the same period.

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## EXPENSIVE WATER PROJECT SAID DETERIORATING

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 7 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Muhammad Afzal]

[Text] ISLAMABAD, July 6: The multi-million dollar project of "On-Farm Water Management", which was scheduled to be launched on July 1, 1981, is likely to meet the same fate as is ordained for other development projects of national importance, because even the preliminary arrangements have not yet been finalised by the Government, it was learnt here today.

The original project is stated to have been launched in July 1976 with a USAID loan of 7.5 million dollars for a period of three years, with the understanding that if the programme went well, another loan of 15 million dollars would be negotiated.

Against the first instalment of 7.5 million dollars, loan expenditure for a period of three years was to be Rs. 111 million, i.e. the country had to spend 15 rupees to get each dollar! However, due to paucity of funds, and partly due to bureaucratic attitude of some officials concerned, it has not been possible to realise this loan till today.

The source said Rs. 180 million had been spent so far but the loan utilisation had been only four

million dollars, i.e. Pakistan has procured each dollar for Rs. 45. Had the project been given Rs. 111 million as promised in the approved scheme, this loan could have been utilised proportionately.

Keeping in view the deteriorating situation of the pilot project, Pakistan Government has now negotiated a loan of 34 million dollars with the World Bank for a period of three years. According to this loan, the source said, dollar will be at par with Pakistani currency. It may be pointed out that every year water-logging and salinity rob us of 60,000 acres of good farm land and since our remedial efforts are successful only up to half of this figure, we are conscious of fighting a losing battle.

According to details 70-member teams, each consisting of nine specialists, were to be formed by June 1981, but no progress has been made so far in this regard. This project was based on earlier findings that our irrigation efficiency was 30 per cent. Huge dams and heavy investments were made, but only 30 per cent of water stored was being utilised for crops.

In spite of the fact that water supply increased by 45 per cent during the last decade, increase in

the crop area was only 20 per cent.

According to sources, optimum use of available water was to be made by transferring more responsibilities to the farmer himself. For this purpose, "Water Users Associations" were also to be formed. This could not be done during the stipulated period. Now the World Bank has insisted that they would not finance this project until or unless an Ordinance was promulgated to establish these bodies. Such associations have, thereafter, been formed in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province (NWFP).

It is disappointing to note that while the twin menace of water-logging and salinity is described as the number one problem no concrete endeavour, not much has been done to train and retain the high-level scientific manpower which could undertake independent assessment of the problem and provide scientific and tested advice on remedial measures.

This pilot project, having full support of ordinary farmers as well, is a viability study and could be profitable to our national economy, provided the funds were released in time and bottlenecks hampering speedy development of the project removed.



## SERIOUS SNAGS DELAY COMPLETION OF FIBER PLANT

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] KARACHI, July 4: Serious snags have developed in the execution of national fibre, a polyester fibre plant of the Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation which have so far delayed its execution by more than two years and raised its cost by Rs. 308 million, it was learnt here today.

The project, initially estimated to cost Rs. 377 million was expected to be ready for commercial production by April, 1979.

Delay in the execution led to revision of the cost first to Rs. some 430 million which now has been revised to Rs. 585 million. The latest figures also include Rs. 200 million for working capital. Various dates were given for completion of the project. But the sponsors expected the plant to go into trial production first in December 1980 and then June, 1981.

National fibre sources now say the plant for manufacturing 12,000 tons of polyester fibre will go into trial run this month whereas the capacity, for production of 3,000 tons filament yarn will become operative after February 1982.

Nearly 80 per cent of the erection of the filament plant has been completed but one of the electronic control panel, which developed some fault has to be replaced and will now be delivered in February, 1982.

National Fibre management, however, said dry runs of machinery of the polyester fibre plant had started.

The delay in execution of the civil works, was attributed to non-availability of cement, steel, and other building materials. Meanwhile the Pakistan consultants, NESPAK, also carried out some modifications in the design of the building during course of construction that would house the 300-ton machinery.

With the 21-month delay in execution of the civil works, the installation of the machinery which

had been imported in 1977-78, could not be undertaken and when the building was ready, the electronic equipments, lying in godowns for about two years, had developed defects.

These equipments had then to be sent to West Germany for testing.

Apart from replacements and repairs, the cost of the project also shot up by Rs. 88 million on account of additional interest charges of borrowings.

Though the debt-equity ratio of the company is 70:30 the government has failed to provide the required equity and the company had to resort to bridge financing from the banking system.

The project is being financed from 18 million dollar Saudi assistance and some funds from the Asian Development Bank.

National Fibre sources said raw materials had been imported for bringing the project into commercial production by August next.

## FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION REPORTED AMONG WORLD'S LOWEST

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] ISLAMABAD, July 3: Fertilizer consumption in Pakistan is still one of the lowest in the world despite being a predominantly agricultural country and efforts made to popularise the use of fertilizers.

To achieve the agricultural production targets fixed for the fifth plan period, it is estimated that the consumption of fertilizer will increase to about 1.34 million nutrient tonnes by the end of 1982-83. This would mean a consumption of 60 nutrient pounds per acre in 1982-83. The existing capacity and capacity under construction is 1.27 million nutrient tonnes.

According to official figures a target of 1.2 million nutrient tonnes of fertilizer off-take was originally set for 1980-81 as fertilizer off-take during kharif 1980 and rabi 1980-81 remained lower than estimated. The consumption target for the year 1980-81 has been reduced to 1.07 million nutrient tonnes.

The off-take was 869,140 nutrient tonnes during the first nine months of 1980-81 the application of fertilizer per cropped hectare had gone up by 16.3 per cent to 34 nutrient kilograms in 1979-80 over the preceding year.

The domestic production of various types of fertilizers did not meet the total requirements and so arrangements were made to import sufficient quantity of fertilizers to make it available.

The Government imported 619.1 thousand nutrient tonnes of fertilizers in 1979-80 and another 642.35 thousand nutrient tonnes up to March 1980-81.

The sale of fertilizers is being subsidised to keep its price at reasonable level. However, due to rise in price of fertilizer in the international market, the Government had to rationalise the subsidy on fertilizer during 1979-80 and the new prices of different varieties of fertilizer were fixed in February last year. The new price also carried a substantial amount of subsidy. An amount of Rs.2,400 million had been earmarked as subsidy for 1980-81.--PP1

INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION SOUGHT AT SHARIGH

Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 27 Jun 81 p 4

[Text]

QUETTA, June 28:

The PMDC has undertaken Rs 32.5 million projects to increase the production capacity of Sharigh Collieries to 1,00,000 annually in Baluchistan.

The Sharigh Coal field has an estimated reserves of about 30 million tonnes.

A coal washing plant costing Rs 27 million has already been set up at Sharigh to make best use of these coal reserves. Initially the plant is designed to produce about 75000 tonnes of Washed Coal to make metallurgical coke at the Karachi Steel Mills. With the supply of 75000 tonnes of Washed Coal of the under-construction Karachi Steel Mills, the country would be saving 52,100 million annually through import substitution.

Meanwhile detailed designing and planning of the Sharigh Mines have been completed for development. The machinery required for development work has started reaching Sharigh.

Eighty five percent of the work has already been completed while the remaining 15 per cent work is scheduled for completion during the current financial year.

## BRIEFS

MACHINERY TO CENTRAL AMERICA--Bangui, July 10: Pakistan is ready to supply machinery to the Central African Republic for use in sugar refining, cement-making and textile manufacture, Pakistan's new ambassador in Bangui Mohammed Soaleh Koroja has told President David Dacko. Mr. Koroja, presenting his credentials Wednesday, said Pakistan would also supply technicians to install the machinery and supervise its use. The ambassador said Pakistan was anxious to set up joint projects in Central Africa. "The Third World has no other choice than to exploit its potential for cooperation, develop commercial and technological links and cultivate collective independence with a minimum of dependence on the industrialised West," he added. In reply Mr. Dacko said he looked forward to "dynamic and mutually advantageous cooperation" at a time when the "North-South dialogue is meeting insurmountable difficulties." Mr. Dacko also indicated the possibility of regular meetings between technicians and experts from the two countries "to monitor the level of cooperation between Pakistan and Central Africa."--AFP. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 11 Jul 81 p 5]

RICE EXPORTS INCREASE--Islamabad, July 5: Pakistan exported over one million 244 thousand tonnes of rice valued at about 564 million dollars during the outgoing fiscal year. The preceding year's exports of rice stood at over 1 million 66 thousand tonnes worth 421.87 million dollars. Radio Pakistan's Karachi representative says that this shows a rise of over 14 percent in terms of quantity and over 33 percent in value. The main buyers of our Basmati Rice were Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Dubai, and for other varieties Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Sri Lanka, Senegal and Turkey. The Pakistan rice is now being shipped to about 60 countries of the world. [Text] [Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 6 Jul 81 p 4]

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